



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1873.

The Baltimore Sun says:—"On October 7th the steamship Java arrived at New York with the first shipment of bullion made from Europe after the reception there of the news of the financial crisis in America. The bullion arrived from England, at that port, since the movement commenced by five steamers now amounts to a total of £1,283,000, of which amount £1,037,000 passed into the assay office in New York city. About £1,936,000 is now also on the way to New York. The New York Tribune, however, sounds the alarm with regard to this continued drain of gold from England, which induces the rapid advance of the bank rate of interest at London, and may bring a panic there. It cites the experience of the last panic in England, in 1866.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"Quite a number of Senators and Representatives are now in the city, some of them called here thus early by business in the Supreme Court, but the most of them looking after appointments for their needy constituents. Senator Edmunds, who has just returned from Europe, arrived this morning. Senator Conkling also came on from New York and his presence here has given fresh interest to the mention of his name in connection with the chief justiceship. Many persons were at the Executive Mansion anxious to see the President, several Congressmen being among the throng. Among those who saw the President were Senator Carpenter and Frederick Douglass."

The interruption of public speakers, by questions and calls, except when the speakers themselves desire it, is every way to be condemned, and ought not to be countenanced. Public decorum and politeness require that speakers should be allowed to proceed in their remarks without being interrupted. Besides the practice is sure to produce confusion and often disorder. Hence the interruptions to Mr. Chandler, in his speech on Saturday last, are to be deprecated, and were not approved of or countenanced by the audience—only a very few being concerned in them—and that but for a brief time. In a large audience so much the more need of quiet and order.

Advices from Mexico state that the President, members of the Cabinet, and Judges of the Supreme Court have appeared before Congress and taken oath to support the new constitution. The Congressional Committee on Railways has been instructed to report on the bills now before them, and Tuesday and Friday of each week have been set apart for the consideration of railway schemes. The telegraph line between the City of Mexico and Acapulco has been completed. The first of the new monthly line of steamers between Liverpool and Vera Cruz sailed from the latter port on the 6th inst.

Santana and Big Tree, the Kiowa chiefs who have been in a Texas jail for the past three years, have been released to their tribe. A demand has been made upon the Comanches to turn over some of their braves who have been plundering the settlers, to the government, and they have promised to comply. Negotiations for the removal of other roving bands from the frontier to their reservations, have resulted in persuading the Indians to go back for the present to where they will be fed and clothed at government expense.

It was announced several days ago that the United States and Mexican Claims Commissioners had selected Sir Edward Thornton for the office of umpire, and that he had accepted the charge conditioned upon his obtaining the assent of his Government. This having been accorded his acceptance is now made final, and he has signed the required declaration of office. The commissioners in tendering the position to Sir Edward Thornton, expressed their high sense of his character and abilities.

A Washington dispatch says that U. S. District Attorney Swoop, at Pittsburg, has ascertained where the fibrous paper used in making counterfeit bank notes has been made, and the names of the persons manufacturing it. Government Marshals in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina have made simultaneous arrests of a large number of persons engaged in the sale of and passing counterfeit money.

The New York Commercial Advertiser pointedly says:—"It may be true that old William Allen, of Ohio, is partially paralyzed, but, as President Lincoln remarked, with regard to complaints of whiskey being used in the Western Army, we should like to have seen some of the recent Republican candidates afflicted with a little of the same kind of paralysis."

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the October number of Blackwood's Magazine. Contents: The Parisians; Narrative of Prince Charles' Escape; A Railway Junction; Vienna on Exhibition; Edgar Waynes' Escape; Republic or Monarchy in France; Autumn; Sayings and Doings of the Reuss.

During the last session of Congress a law was passed making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a line of telegraph to connect the several Government Departments, in Washington. The contract for the work was yesterday awarded by General Babcock, Engineer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Liverpool Courier, of October 9, has the following:—"A maritime community will be considerably surprised to hear that a real life boat, which will neither sink nor break, has at length been invented, and that, like all useful inventions, it is the simplest thing imaginable.

The statement that the bodies of the Modoc Indians, Captain Jack and Schonchin, were deposited in alcohol for deposit in the army medical museum, is contradicted by the Secretary of War, who says that he at least never heard anything about it.

It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to be economical in his policy with regard to the expenditure of money upon public buildings. Additional appropriations will be asked for only in cases of actual necessity.

A cable dispatch from Edinburgh to George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, announces the death, of the Rev. Dr. Candlish, the great Scotch preacher.

The Penlico races, at Baltimore, on account of the weather, were postponed.

There are now one hundred and fifty students at the Virginia Agricultural College.

Mr. A. R. Boteler has been invited to deliver the annual address at the Lynchburg Fair.

Destructive fires occurred yesterday at Oswego, Madison, (Wis.) and New Haven.

## NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A one-legged blacksmith, living near Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, entertained a neighbor, John Morrow, last night, Morrow having put up with him for the night. Suspecting undue intimacy between Morrow and his wife for some time, he watched last night and upon entering his wife's room about ten o'clock verified his suspicions. In a fit of frenzy, and armed with a knife, he first stabbed his three children and then his wife, and turning on Morrow dealt him two blows on the face. Morrow then blew down, took the knife from him and plunged it into his body ten or a dozen times, killing him instantly. Morrow was arrested. Mrs. Christopher was stabbed in the abdomen. It is thought she and one child will die.

Santo Domingo is coming into notice again. Bacz' term as President expires next April, and the American and anti-American parties will test their respective strength in the election of his successor. The Samana Bay Company are bestirring themselves again and there are indications that they will have some favors to ask at the hands of Congress during the coming session.

Memphis is escaping from the long and fearful ordeal which has been laid upon the city. The frost has at last overcome the fever, and is driving it from among the people. There were only twenty deaths in the twenty-four hours which ended at noon yesterday, a reduction so great as to be indicative of the early ending of the plague.

The storm which commenced Saturday night has been quite severe along the seaboard and on the Lakes. No serious results are reported so far. At Mauch Chunk there are symptoms of a flood in the Lehigh, and probably some marine disasters have occurred, but nothing definite is yet known.

The money-order clerk of the Atlanta Post-office has turned up missing, and the simultaneous disappearance of six thousand dollars has been noticed. The young gentleman has departed to Cuba.

Five or six canal boats were sunk on the Hudson river yesterday during the storm.

## Foreign News.

The small squadron of the Spanish navy which the Communists insurgents captured at Cartagena are becoming active. The ships have made their appearance before Valencia and made a demand for money and provisions, threatening to shell the town in case of a refusal. The Government is preparing for a sea battle. The English fleet is close after Coartaras, and it seems as if Admiral Yelverton would like nothing better than having a sound reason for fighting him.

In Rome yesterday the Government took possession of a number of buildings which have been occupied by religious orders; among others expelled from their abodes were the Jesuits. They are not obliged to leave the city, but the seizure of the convents and monasteries is in pursuance of the sequestration to the State of the property of the Church. The United States and Portuguese Consuls protested against the seizure of certain portions of the Franciscan Convent, on the ground that they were the property of citizens of their respective countries.

FAUQUIER POLITICS.—In addition to the speakers, at Salem, on Saturday, named in yesterday's Gazette, was Gen. Fields, of Culpeper, who also spoke at Warrenton that night.

Gov. Walker and Montgomery Blair are to speak at Warrenton on Monday next, Court day.

J. V. Brooke, esq., and ex-Gov. Smith are to speak at Catlett's Station on Saturday next. The Conservatives are earnestly at work in the county, and the prospects, at present, are that a full vote will be polled and an old-time majority rolled up.

A telegram from The Plains, last Saturday, to the Richmond Dispatch, says:—"Such a Conservative meeting was never held in Fauquier county before. Plenty to eat—best mutton, beef, and pig in rare barbecue style. Colonel Brooke led off in the strongest and most agreeable speech of the canvass in this county, and was followed by Beard, whose speech was most telling, especially on the colored population. They were carried away with his talk, and will vote the Conservative ticket. He is a great campaigner. He was followed by Gen. Field."

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.—Mr. Lodowick H. Bradford, the well known engraver of this city, has invented a new apparatus to be applied to buildings for protection against fire. It is self-acting, and extinguishes the fire at once. This plan is by running pipes through the building, connecting with a large tank placed in the attic, filled with carbonic acid, so in case of fire occurring in any room the increased heat from the fire will melt the connections of the pipe, causing an immediate flow of the antihellitor, thus extinguishing the fire. A small wire is also connected with a zong which sounds an alarm at once. This plan will, it is claimed, at a small expense, insure the safety of the building, and do much toward the prevention of large fires.—Boston Advertiser.

GUIZOT.—This distinguished statesman and man of letters is now nearly ninety years old. Of the rapid and various transitions which France has been the scene for nearly eighty years Guizot has been a witness, and in many instances was a prominent actor. He saw the allies enter Paris at the fall of the first Napoleon and again looked upon the occupation of the city by the Germans when another of the name had been vanquished. Notwithstanding his advanced age his intelligence is still acute, and our letter from Paris, published Saturday, states that he has consented to write a letter in favor of the fusion between the Bourbons and liberals, which he has so long and earnestly opposed. Most of his time is now devoted to literature. Although his probable jealousy of Thiers again called him to the political field.—Balt. Sun.

## Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1873.—The metropolis continues to present attractions to strangers which are equalled by no other city on this continent, and by very few in the old country. Every year the erection of magnificent buildings gives employment to thousands of persons, and delights the eye of the resident New Yorker. Though dull be the times, there seems to be no cessation in this branch of industry. The work on the new postoffice building goes slowly but surely on, and when completed will enhance the value of property at least 100 per cent. in that vicinity. The Tribune company's building is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and will be the finest printing office in the world. It will completely overshadow the buildings of the Times and Sun, close by, and will no doubt stimulate those papers to erect handsomer buildings than they now occupy.

The operatic and theatrical seasons are not quite in their flush yet, some of the theatres hardly paying expenses. Indeed, one of them has had to reduce the prices to ante bellum times, and I doubt whether even that will attract a paying audience.

The political fight up here is getting hotter and hotter every day, and between the Apollo Hall, Tammany Hall and Republican parties there will be quite a lively struggle for the ascendancy. The formation of clubs is a great feature in conducting a campaign in this section, and if torch-light processions by such clubs have anything to do with arousing popular enthusiasm, then this will be a hotly contested election. I see you are also having quite a lively time with your State election, and that Gen. Kuemper may carry the State, by even a larger majority than was given to Walker, is my earnest wish.

The parks around New York, and especially Central Park, present a most beautiful appearance at this time, the trees being gorgeously tinged with all the prismatic colors of the rainbow. The menagerie at Central Park is well worth a visit from the curious. There has lately been an addition to the animals in the menagerie, or sea cow, captured in Florida. It certainly is a most curious looking animal.—For the small sum of a dollar the stranger can obtain a ride around the entire park, the driver promising to show you "all the pretty women and fast horses in New York," and there are lots of them to be seen any fine afternoon on the Harlem line.

Altho' (Sunday) was a magnificent day, and all the churches were filled. It is most pleasant to stand up in the vicinity of Grace Church and listen to the chiming of bells in that neighborhood, for there are several situated in close proximity to each other. St. Paul's Church, at Broadway and Fulton streets, has been repainted and splendidly fixed up, and presents quite a different aspect to what it did some six months ago.

The hotels are doing a thriving business now, nearly all of them being well filled. I will now close as I intend to visit Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, this afternoon, and will in my next try and give your readers some idea of the magnitude and beauty of that most beautiful of cemeteries. Yours, &c., "CHAW."

## A Colored Millionaire and Miser.

The New Orleans Times, in recounting numerous instances of wealthy delinquent taxpayers in that city who make money by not paying, gives the following interesting sketch of a colored millionaire and miser:

We have in the Second District a notable exemplification of what we have been saying in the person of a colored millionaire, who has bought off the payment of his city taxes until his indebtedness on that account now amounts to about fifty thousand dollars, and probably about the same sum to the State. He is an historical character. His abstemious—not with say miserly—life makes him a man with whom to accumulate filthy lucre is the song that burdens the tongue by day and disturbs the mind with fitful dreams by night. Disdaining rest, his activity is wonderful; amulating poverty, he lives and transacts his enormous business in a little, old and obscure one story house, far removed from any of the business centres. The reader might pass his house a thousand times and never for a moment imagine that within it are to be found the evidences of a princely fortune. The house begins to take on a worn and dilapidated appearance. The paint hangs in scales on the doors and window shutters. But look within. The first room, which constitutes "the office," appears to have been a kind of lobby, six or eight feet wide, partitioned off from the main room. This is the rich man's office. First in view is a desk with pigeon holes full of old musty papers, looking as if they had been tanned by the dust and moisture of a hundred years. An iron safe and a chair or two complete the picture. Beyond "the office," are the rooms which constitute the residence of this remarkable man as he is aged and now in her ninety-ninth year, and yet looking scarcely a day older than her son.

Such is the residence of the man who has from seventy to one hundred tenants occupying houses scattered from the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel to the extreme suburbs of the city, and bringing him in rents ranging from twenty dollars to two and three hundred dollars a month. It is hard to place an estimate on his wealth. Altogether he owns over two hundred and fifty different properties, certainly worth \$700,000, besides bonds and cash funds to an amount of which probably he is not aware. Yet this man never pays a cent of taxes except when he sells a particular property, and then he pays the amount due on that particular property. Year after year he has managed by means of exceptions, appeals or other methods, to "stay" proceedings until the aggregate of his taxes due to the city approximates the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars. We noticed in the other's office tax writs against him dating back to 1861. To one of these writs—and there was a huge pile of them—and to the notice of seizure accompanying it was attached more than six yards of foolscap paper, filled to the last line with closely written descriptions of his properties.

Does the reader ask why he does not pay his taxes? There is but one answer which bars the semblance of reason: The city charges him ten per cent interest, and he can readily make ten per cent on his money. He never loans his money except on mortgage, and every year he adds more or less to the number of his city lots by purchases at sheriff's sales. Of course as long as he can do this the little balance of fifty thousand dollars due to the city for taxes will never be paid. Every tenth year prescription wipes out the taxes for one year with out payment, and that is another reason for deferred payments.

"PLON-PLON"—Napoleon Jerome.—A Paris letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal gives an explanation of the meaning of the nickname Plon-Plon, applied to Napoleon Jerome. The writer says:

"You have seen those little leaden soldiers, which are so constructed that, being placed upon their feet, they prove top-heavy instantly, turn over and stand on their heads. French children are very fond of playing with these little soldiers, and you can understand how ridiculous such a nickname rendered the Prince, who, whenever he was started off upon any military mission, was inevitably recalled just in the nick of time to make it seem that he was running from possible danger. The French are keenly alive to the ridiculous, and they eagerly seized upon the opportunity offered for a laugh or sneer by the nickname of the Prince, and it became an accepted idea that he was a coward. This impression gained ground from the fact that when challenged by the Duke d'Aumale, some years since, to fight a duel, and having let it appear that he would meet the Duke, the Prince received the imperial mandate to refrain, else there would be an immediate cutting off of the liberal pension which then enabled the Prince to revel in a very Capuan existence, spent among the leading members of the demi-monde."

## Closing the Mills—An Utter Purpose Disclosed.

From various parts of New England comes intimation of a concerted movement to close the cotton mills and other manufacturing establishments, or to run them on half time. The ostensible reason for this action is the scarcity of currency for the payment of wages, but the New York Journal of Commerce regards it as evident that the real object is not the one so commonly avowed. It says that the movement is not spontaneous. Some of these who have readily assented to it have done so only at the suggestion of others; while many have yielded against their convictions to a pressure they were not able to resist. A few large concerns still hold out in spite of the arguments and coercive rhetoric of its originators. The Journal adds:

"One object to be attained is undoubtedly the lessening of production and thus the stability of market prices for the finished product of the mills; but that, we take it, is the least powerful of several motives. The movement looks first to a general reduction of wages. It is equivalent to the old lock-out theory for compelling the operatives to concede a decline in the rate of compensation. After a total cessation of work, or service for half the time, a restoration to full employment at something below the high wages now paid would be an easier and more acceptable process than an arbitrary reduction without such interruption. "But the movers who are behind the scenes, and who have no special interest in the establishments used as their instruments, intend as we believe, to produce by this action an entire change in our national financial system. Free banking is the object of their effort. The West, as large borrowers of capital for the development of their resources, are clamorous for it. To start it at the East by throwing many thousands out of employment, for the assigned reason that there is not currency enough to pay their wages, is certainly a most audacious beginning, and likely to produce a profound impression upon the country. By the time that Congress comes together the pressure will thus assume the form of a well developed public opinion; and those who have set the springs in motion will inaugurate the change, not at their own instance, but in assumed deference to the demands of the whole people."

FORGERY IN ALTOONA.—The people of this city will be startled to learn this morning that Mr. George C. Smith, a member of Council from the Eighth ward, and the head and front of the Enterprise Trading Company which deals in Bibles sewing machines, etc., and does business in the Opera House building, is in great trouble. He is an alleged forger in the extent of about thirteen thousand dollars. The only information we have at present on the subject matter of the forgery is in the fact that Smith made his appearance at the county jail on Tuesday evening, and requested Sheriff Huff to confine him in one of the cells in that institution. Noticing that he was fretted with excitement, the Sheriff told Smith that he could not comply with his wishes in the premises without a commitment having first been made out authorizing him so to do, and at the same time asked him what was the matter. Smith replied with hesitation that he was in great trouble, that he had committed a felony, and desired to be imprisoned, adding that he would be arrested in a few days and that he desired to see no one.

The Sheriff prevailed upon the self-confessed forger to go to the American Hotel and remain over night, telling him that he had no desire to place him behind the bars. Smith did go to the hotel and remain over night, but before seven o'clock the following morning he again made his appearance at the jail and again demanded that he be imprisoned, repeating the statement made the previous evening to the effect that he had committed a forgery. Persisting in his request for some time, the Sheriff at last reluctantly complied with his wishes and locked him in one of the cells. Upon being interrogated as to the extent of the forgery Smith was silent, but it is since learned to be in the neighborhood of thirteen thousand dollars. Upon his arrival at the jail he is said to have been laboring under intense excitement, while persons who conversed with him aver that his excitement actually bordered on insanity. His eyes were blood shot, and his every movement plainly told of the terrible agony which convulsed his whole being. The persons whose names he is said to have forged are his father, Jacob Smith, his brother-in-law, Wm. Smith, and his father-in-law, Daniel Gibbons, all from the vicinity of Duaneville, in this county.—Altoona Tribune.

WALL STREET EPISODES.—[New York Tribune.]—Wall street is never without its comical side, even while a large proportion of its habitues are in a state of panic, and fortunes are melting away like dew before the sun. On the morning of the summary suspension of business at the Stock Board the younger members captured an itinerant band, and selecting their own appropriate airs revealed themselves with such well-known pieces as "Up in a Balloon, Boys," "Cheer Up," and "The Last Rose of Summer," until a policeman of the full standard dimensions ordered them to "move on, there." After a few failures had been announced through the press, and it was observed that many of the "lame ducks" still attended the sports of Jerome Park, some were wrote and posted this effusion on the front door of the Exchange: Gone to Jerome Park—"You may break, you may ruin the man if you will, but a taste for the races will cling to him still." The crowd of brokers' apprentices who were waiting in the basement under Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the payment of the dividend on Central and Hudson stock numbered at least two hundred, and were being dispatched at the rate of about ten per hour. This gave most of them the prospect of a whole day of idleness, which they employed in all sorts of jests at the expense of every new-comer. If a short, dark complexioned man entered, he was immediately hailed as "the friend of free Cuba," and three hairy cheerers were given him, or if a person of any marked peculiarity presented himself, a dozen voices invited him to come forward and make a speech. A tall, elderly man, with white beard, was greeted with, "Your divvy is waiting for you; step right up and sign the papers." If any one came in with a parcel he was invited to "Pass the sandwiches around and get a certified check for the lot," with such exclamations as "Dip in the French mustard." "Pass around the salt," &c., &c. In this way the boys amused themselves, while a very profound looking old gentleman in spectacles wrote the checks as fast as he could, heading not the fact that they called him by every name they could think of.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday says: The anthracite coal trade for the past week has been without special feature. There is a fair supply of orders for coal, and prices are unchanged. The production of coal is well up. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 18th inst. the receipts of coal was 61,000 tons, the shipments 56,000 tons, leaving 55,000 tons on hand. Vessels are in urgent demand. Freight we quote as follows: \$2.75 per ton to Boston, \$2.25 per ton to Providence, and \$1.40 per ton to New York.

BABY KILLED BY A TRUNK.—Mrs. Henry Smith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., left her Saratoga trunk open on Thursday, and her little child, 13 months old, went to it, and pressing on the straps which sustained the cover, brought the heavy lid down upon his benighted neck with such force as to break it. He was quite dead when found.

A disastrous fire occurred at Topeka, Kansas, on Monday. Loss \$100,000; Insurance \$60,000.

## FAIRFAX POLITICS.—Nothwithstanding the inclement weather there was a large attendance

of the voters of the county at Fairfax Court House, yesterday, who were addressed by ex-Gov. Smith and Mr. James Barbour. The former spoke for about two hours and it is said by those who heard him, that in his palmist days he never made a better or more telling speech. Mr. Barbour spoke only a short time, but his speech was able and forcible and made a most excellent impression. The audience was very attentive and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The speakers were introduced by Judge Thomas in some appropriate remarks.

Mr. Barbour is to speak at the Court House at a barbecue to be given there a day or two previous to the election.

Messrs. Hughes and Daniels made speeches at the Court House last Saturday to a small audience.

A MENAGERIE LOOSE.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A WRECK.—A correspondent, describing the wreck of the steamer Agra, off Galles, bound from Calcutta to London, via the Suez canal, says that after the vessel struck on the rocks the passengers and crew had barely time to escape into the boats, as the seas came tumbling over the sides, sweeping everything before them, carrying away one poor invalid sailor, and bursting open the cages and dens of an extensive menagerie on board going home for the Zoological Gardens. The escape and striking amid the waves of a crowd of tigers, elephants, etc., and their roars and screams, adding to the terror of the wretched passengers, presented a spectacle that will not soon be forgotten. One elephant managed to swim ashore, as did one of the inhabitants of the adjacent coast, who are said to be living in a state of siege, not daring to venture outside their barricaded doors. The Agra, which sank in deep water, belonged to the Red Cross line of steamers, plying between Calcutta and London, and was to have taken a number of passengers home from Ceylon. Her wreck comes on the heels of the Aracan, lost the other day on one of the Maldive reefs.

WHAT IS A "PANIC"?—Herodotus tells us that when Darius threatened Africa, the Athenians sent to Sparta a herald named Phidippides to implore help against the Persians.—A good Pan met Phidippides near Tegea, called him by name, and bade him demand of the Athenians why they paid no worship to him, a god who had often helped them, and was about to do so again. After the great Athenian victory at Marathon the Athenians, ascribing it to Pan, consecrated to him the cave below the Acropolis, and afterward worshipped him there.

The defeat of the Persians at Marathon was accompanied with a sudden terror, which seized upon large masses of men without visible cause, and hence all such mysterious frights came to be ascribed to the god who there "helped the Athenians." The term "panic" (panion) is used in this sense by many of the latter Greek writers, especially by Polybius; it is repeatedly used in its Greek form by Cicero, but is adopted as a Latin word by later writers, and has passed from them in the same sense into all the languages of modern Europe.—Harper's Weekly.

TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.—On the 7th ult. Mr. Mack Wood, a wealthy farmer of Mulberry Grove, Illinois, went with his wife to a wood near their house to pick plums, but the wife soon returned, saying that her husband had remained to look at his cattle. The following day a pool of blood was found under the tree near which she had left him, but a careful search by a large number of people for several days failed to discover the man. A month after, a little girl was passing over a field near with a dog, and the latter was attracted to a certain furrow in the plowed garden, by the odor of decaying animal matter. Search was made, and the body of the murdered man was found. It had been played in by one Williams, father-in-law to the victim. Another party to the affair was a young fellow named Henlon, who had been violently in love with Wood's wife, and whose passion had been returned. It is thought that he is the murderer, and that Williams, who had a quarrel with Wood, was only an accomplice, while Mrs. Wood knowingly decoyed her husband to his death. Williams and the woman have been arrested, but Henlon is among the missing.

FATAL CATASTROPHE IN THE SPANISH NAVY.—By telegram from Madrid, under date of yesterday, we are informed that a very serious and fatal accident, or action as it may be, has occurred between two of the best known vessels of the Spanish navy engaged in insurrection against the Madrid government. The frigate Numancia ran into the war ship Fernando de Catolico and sunk her. Half of the crew, at least, of the unfortunate ship were drowned. A British dispatch boat from Cartagena brought the news of the disaster to Alicante on Saturday, the 18th inst. It was stated in the Spanish capital that the Numancia fired into the Fernando de Catolico and sunk her as an act of disciplinary punishment for the latter having parted company and refused to obey signals ordering her to rejoin. This latter statement is not by any means improbable, in face of the fact that both vessels are just at present manned to a very great extent by convicts from the prisons of Spain, and that the men have been, naturally, and from their previous course of life, exceedingly suspicious and distrustful of each other.—N. Y. Herald.

A SENSELESS FEUD.—The St. Louis Democrat says that in the vast grazing districts of Texas, New Mexico and Colorado there is a bitter feud going on between the growers of sheep and the growers of cattle. The cattle men cannot abide the sheep men, and the sheep men are equally hostile to the cattle men though their flocks and herds get along quite comfortably together. It has been declared that western Texas and Colorado shall be made all one thing or all the other, and as the sheep interest is much the lightest just now it is suffering a good deal. Only a short time ago two men in southern Colorado made a dash at a drove of 2,000 sheep which were quietly feeding on the plains; a stampede was effected, the sheep were scattered for several miles around the country, 100 head were shot dead and nearly 100 head more wounded. One of the party engaged in the outrage has been arrested and brought to Denver, and hunters are on the track of the other.

DIED.—On Sunday evening, the 6th of October, at the residence of his father, in the city of Scotland, RICHARD T. CARLEY, in the 31st year of his age, after a long and painful disease of dropsy of near nine years' standing, which disease was brought on by exposure during the late war. At his residence, in King George county, Va., on the 11th of October, 1873, Mr. JOHN GIBBINS, in his sixty-first year.

Nattans' Crystal Discovery

Restores the color and growth of the hair positively in a few days, strengthens the roots, makes an excellent dressing, soiling neither clothes nor scalp; but gives the scalp a pure and cleanly look, removing all dandruff and scurf—harmless—certain—spe dy—approved by physicians—economical—large bottles one dollar. Sold in Alexandria by WARFIELD & HALL.

ARTHUR NATTANS, Proprietor, Washington, D. C.

[Advertisement.] Fauquier County Candidates—The Senate.

WARRENTON, October 1. To the Editor of The State Journal: The next Legislature of Virginia is to be one of the most important that has assembled in the State since the war, and, therefore, it is of the utmost consequence that our best men, without regard to party, should be sent there to represent us.

When the best interests of a commonwealth are involved, when the happiness and prosperity of a people are crippled by civil war and bad legislation, it is no time to measure the expediencies of party feeling or sentiment, but all of us should base our influence and action upon the worth and influence of the candidates to be selected. Our only inquiry, therefore, should be: "Which of these is honest and faithful, and which can do the most good to our people?"

Without intending to detract from the merits of the candidates who are, or may be, in the field, I feel confident that I can urge upon the people of the Senatorial district composed of Fauquier and Rappahannock, to elect as their best representative their fellow citizen, S. P. Bayly, esq. He is one of the most useful and sensible men in the district or State, and has done in times past, and can do now, more good service to his people and to the State than any other man who can be elected. He is a Republican, but all Conservatives ought to vote for him, who look to the best interests of the State and people, instead of to the petty prejudices and passions of party or of section. He is a representative man, and knows what the people need and want, and how best to secure it. He is a Virginian "to the manner born," and in times of adversity has done good service to his people. He is the man to do good service to them now, and if elected will prove himself to be one of the most useful representatives in the Legislature.

This article is written in support of Captain Bayly, by one who has no other interest in his election, directly or indirectly, save in the good of the people of the State.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[From the Courier-Journal, Oct. 17.]

## Preparations for the Great Drawing on 3d December.

The tags, numbered from 1 to 60,000, representing the tickets in the mammoth scheme of the fourth gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, were, under contract, delivered to Gov. Brauett yesterday. This is the morning now, which all would do well to heed. As these tags are drawn from the big wheel on the 3d of December next some ticket holders may make rich by \$250,000, somebody will hold over \$100,000 and \$50,000 added to his net capital will make some happy man comfortable for life. Even one of the minor gifts—\$25,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c.—would be a very handsome return for an investment of \$50.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, OCTOBER 21.—Receipts of Wheat continue light and the market is shade firmer; offerings of 74 bushels, with some of a prime lot of white at 190, and red at 142 1/2; and 150 for good to prime, and 160 for a steady prime lot. Corn is quiet and steady; offerings of 65 bushels, with sales of mixed at 70 and 71, and yellow at 70. Small sales of Oats at 71.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 21. SUN ROSES, 615; MOON SETS, 100; SUN SETS, 614.

ARRIVED.  
Steamer Unity, Allen's Point, to America, Coal Co.  
Schr E R Kirk, Jersey City, to America, Coal Co.  
Schr M Disper, Washington, to America, Coal Co.  
Schr Harrie L Winton, for Georgetown.  
NAILED.  
Steamer Pilot Boy, Currieman, by F A Reed.  
Schr Solie Payne, Washington, by Wm A Smoot.  
Schr Ovaco, Washington, by J H D Smith.  
Schr Hamburg, Philadelphia, by J Pague.  
MEMORANDA.  
Schr Warren Sawyer, home for R 4th, at Vineyard Haven 18th.  
Schr Henry Finca, home, at New Haven 18th.  
Schr Edward Slide, home, at New Haven 18th.  
Schr Eva, home, at New London 16th.

## EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

As severely as the present stringency in money matters affects merchants and the public generally, it nevertheless, in many instances, has good results, as one of the latter may be cited that we can now offer to the public a large and well selected stock of HATS, comprising all the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices. Having bought them in New York at a forced sale, and paid prices for cash, we unhesitatingly assert that we can sell them at fifty per cent. below regular retail prices. As for a list—  
Silk Hats at 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1.00.  
Do. Fine Broadway style, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1.00.  
Alpaca and other styles proportionately low.  
I. SCHWARTZ & CO.,  
oct 17-1m 87 and 89 King street.

## Sarepta Clothing Hall.

No. 89 King street.

We have just received a large and select stock of CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

consisting in part of Diagonals, Traces, Cheviots, Beavers, English and French Cashmeres, &c., which for neatness of pattern, style and cheapness we defy competition.

Also a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., such as are usually found in a first-class store, and examine.

I. SCHWARTZ & CO.,